

## GOVERNMENT TO BUY RAILROAD STOCKS

Roosevelt's Modified Plan to Secure Full Federal Control.

## MAY SUGGEST IT TO CONGRESS

Borrows German System, Whereby Government Agents Could Be Placed on Directorates to Learn All Secrets. Indorsed by Bryan.

BY WALTER EDWARD HARRIS. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—President Roosevelt is preparing to recommend to Congress a form of modified government ownership of railroads. The scheme he is now studying at Oyster Bay is that adopted by the German government as a step to the complete ownership of all railway lines. The plan is to have government purchase stock in a number of the chief railway systems of the country, so as to give it representation on the boards of directors. These government directors would be in position to know the most closely guarded secrets of the management of the respective roads, and there would be no further need of the inquisitorial methods which have come into use since the active regulation of roads by the Federal power was undertaken. In fact, it is claimed that there would be no more railroad secrets since at all the meetings of directors there would be present representatives of the government, whose chief duty it would be to see that publicity was given all official acts of the respective directorates.

**Borrows German System.** This system in Germany was the stepping stone to absolute ownership by the government. Having gotten this foothold the government proceeded to purchase a trunk line outright, cut down rates and forced other roads to sell out. It is not precisely clear how the government would proceed in the matter of compelling the roads in which it owned stock to allow representation on the boards of directors, but the power of the United States government has quite recently come to be a thing greatly feared by the average railway corporation, and the exercise of this power would probably produce the result desired.

**Roosevelt His Champion.** President Roosevelt stands as the prominent champion of government control of railroads. He has thus far left to Mr. Bryan the advocacy of governmental ownership under certain contingencies. Indeed, it is asserted that this is about all he has left the Nebraska statesman. Should the President take this much of the doctrine of governmental ownership, which, it is believed, would eventuate in the absolute ownership, which Mr. Bryan predicted in his Madison Square Garden speech last fall was bound to come, the latter would be left with little more than the doctrine of the initiative and referendum as a distinctive belief.

**Has Bryan's Indorsement.** The proposed scheme of modified ownership is in perfect accord with Mr. Bryan's doctrine that the government should exercise full control over the roads until the time arrives for ownership by the government, and it is practically certain that if the President does not recommend modified government ownership certain Democrats in Congress will propose the scheme.

**Based on Legal Advice.** It is known to but few people that the President some months ago sought legal advice as to the powers of the Federal government to own and operate railroads. He was advised, it is understood, that the general government, under the Constitution, could not buy and operate a railroad for use in carrying the mails, or for military and other governmental purposes; that it could carry freight and passengers from a point in one State to a point in another State, but that it could not do an interstate passenger or freight business. There was much speculation at the time this advice was sought and given as to the drift of the President's mind when he asked for information. It seems all clear now. But the question of constitutional authority for governmental ownership, or even a small block of stock in a railroad doing a general interstate and intrastate freight and passenger business is not settled.

## STATE RATE LAW IS OF NO EFFECT

Has Same Weight as Railroad Tariff on Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In an opinion handed down to-day for the Interstate Commerce Commission by Commissioner Adams, the rule is laid down that while a rate fixed by State statute or a State commission "is naturally and properly entitled to respectful consideration, it has no greater weight than a rate established by a railroad company, and this commission would not hesitate, upon proper evidence that a rate so established was unjust either to a carrier or a shipper, to refuse to accept it as a basis for fixing an interstate rate." The opinion in which the foregoing announcement was made was in the case of the Hope Cotton Oil Company against the Texas and Pacific Railway Company and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company. The complaint alleged that a joint through rate of sixty-seven cents per hundred pounds on cottonseed in carloads, charged by defendants from points north of Shreveport via Texarkana to Hope, Ark., was unreasonable and discriminatory, and that fifteen and five-tenths cents per hundred pounds would be a fair rate. After the complaint was filed the de-

## CLEVER YOUTH DROWNED IN SHIPYARD BASIN



RAYMOND McDONOUGH.

## YOUNG McDONOUGH'S TRAGIC DROWNING

Lost His Life in Shipyards Basin Yesterday Afternoon.

## SCREAMED IN VAIN FOR HELP

Raymond McDonough, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. J. E. McDonough, of No. 506 North Twenty-sixth Street, was drowned in the Old Trigg Shipyard basin at 5:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon under circumstances which were tragic in the extreme. After beating about the water for a time he began swimming across the stretch with a good, clean stroke for one of his size and age, and when he reached the opposite side he started back again without stopping to rest. Halfway over he was either seized by cramp or was too weak physically to continue, and cried frantically to the other boys to save him.

When the boy disappeared under the water the second time, however, the others saw that the situation was critical, but it was too late to reach him. Philip Grace, of Elm Street, Fulton, the victim's playmate, who had accompanied him to the basin, began screaming for help, and in a moment Gus Davis, who had been working on a dredge nearby, led the crowd that hurried to the scene.

Davis did not see the drowning, but the boys pointed out the spot where Raymond disappeared and Davis went there in a boat and dived, coming up after the first attempt with the body. It was fine work. Friends of the McDonough boy said last night that Davis was an expert swimmer and had formerly been in the life-saving service.

**Had Just Graduated.** Young McDonough, who was in the basin Wednesday night with his brother, had not gone in swimming. Yesterday, however, he decided to go in with Philip Grace, and they had been in the water ten or fifteen minutes before the fatal accident. Grace said he did not know the other boys, and their failure to respond to the shrieks of distress did not create any comment among those familiar with the antics of the youngsters around the basin. Indeed, it was said that they are constantly putting up the danger signal when there is absolutely no occasion for it. This fact, of course, made them ignore the cry.

Young McDonough was a handsome, well-behaved boy, and was popular in his community. He was graduated from St. Joseph's in June, and was enjoying his holiday. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## KILLS WHITE MAN ON MASSIE'S FARM

Thomas Camden, Also Employed There, Struck Down by Negro Laborer.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 11.—A fatal report was received here this afternoon of the killing of Thomas Camden, aged thirty-five and married, on the farm of ex-Senator Bland Massie, in Nelson county, by a negro named Sam Coles. It is alleged that the men had a quarrel and the negro killed the white man with a wagon standard. Both were employed on the farm of Senator Massie. Coles fled, and up to last reports had not been captured.

## BOWIE GIRL'S STORY BRINGS MANY TEARS

Mother and Son Tell How They Shot Faithful Sweetheart.

## KILLED HIM AS HE RAN AWAY

Dramatic Scene in Court When Prisoners Plead Unwittingly in Justification of Their Crime—Shot Because He Wouldn't Marry Sis.

LA PLATA, MD., July 11.—Priscilla Bowie, the young woman on whose account her mother and brother killed Hubert Posey by shooting last January, went on the stand to-day at the trial of Mrs. Bowie and her son Henry, and in a voice broken by sobs told the story of the events leading up to the tragedy. When she had finished her narrative, she was on the verge of collapse and a large portion of the spectators who crowded the courtroom were in tears. Mrs. Bowie preceded her daughter in the witness-chair, and without hesitancy declared that she and her son fired the shots, one of which ended Posey's life. She knew young Posey for a long time, she said, because he was a cousin to her children. "He had been going regularly with my daughter for years," she continued, "and when she was seventeen he asked her to marry him when he became twenty-one years old."

**Mother Heard Him Promise.** Mrs. Bowie declared she heard Posey himself make the promise. This was after her daughter's condition had been revealed to the mother, and last Thanksgiving Day was the time set for the wedding, but Posey did not appear. The witness then told the story of the meeting with Posey on the day of the shooting. "We went up the road to meet him to talk with him," she said, "and to advise him to come and marry 'Sis.' She related how she first pleaded with Posey to repeat the wrong she alleged he had done her daughter, even offering to pay all the expenses, her son adding that if he wanted to leave his sister afterwards he could get a divorce, but that he must marry her.

Posey admitted that he had offered to marry her, the mother declared, but said that he did not want to get married. "I told him," Mrs. Bowie went on, "that if he did not marry my daughter I would shoot him. He said he was not going to marry her, and I shot him. He was running away when I fired."

A number of letters, said to have been written by young Posey, were introduced as testimony, in which it was shown that he had declared his intention of being married to the Bowie girl.

**Brother Tells of Crime.** Henry Bowie, the other defendant, testified that he fired one of the shots which ended Posey's life. "He ruined my sister," he said, "and me and my mother shot him because he promised to marry her and would not do it."

Priscilla Bowie, who was in the courtroom holding her infant, cried out: "He did. He promised to marry me." Priscilla was the next witness.

"Did you know Bert Posey?" inquired defendant's counsel. "I did," she said, "knew him all my life."

"Where is he now?" continued Mr. Posey.

**Dramatic Court Scene.** There was a pause as the girl reached under her veil and wiped a tear away from her cheek. Then she began to weep.

"He's dead," she sobbed; "he's dead now."

"We were engaged," she said, "when I was seventeen years of age. He said he wanted me to marry him, and he asked me if I would wait till I was twenty-one years old. We were to be married not later than the middle of last October. When that time came he did not marry me. He turned his back on me then and he would not speak to me."

Miss Bowie then told of her love for young Posey, and how they had planned to be married.

**EIGHT KILLED BY WHITE DAMP**

Italian Miners Perish and Rescuing Parties Are Overcome.

## HARMAN WINNER OVER A. B. BLAIR

With More Than Half of Votes Recounted Lead is Increased.

## SESSION LASTED TILL NEARLY DAY

With Fourteen Out of Twenty-Four Precincts Recounted, Harman Lead Over the Original Return Is Increased by Three Votes.

With ten out of the twenty-four precincts in the city to be recounted at 3 o'clock this morning Senator A. C. Harman's lead over Mr. A. Belne Blair for the senatorial nomination had been increased from seven to ten votes, and indications were that the Senator would finally win out by a safe majority. The City Democratic Committee met at 8 o'clock in Murphy's Annex to conduct the recount of ballots at Mr. Blair's request, and at the hour of going to press the members were still tugging away at the irksome task with fair prospects of a practically all-night session.

Senator Harman gained in every precinct where there were changes, save in First City, where he suffered a net loss of four votes, and in First Madison, where he lost one. His lead had jumped from seven, which was the result of the original count, to as much as sixteen at one time, but at the hour of closing this report it had dropped back to ten.

The losses and gains amounted to but little in any case, and did not once disclose anything which savored of fraud. For example, with the exception of First City, where he suffered a discrepancy of four or five votes, as compared with the result of the original count, none of the other precincts counted showed changes of more than one or two either way.

**Looks Like Harman.** It is fairly certain from indications up to the hour of going to press, that the results will not be changed, and that Senator Harman will be returned as a member of the upper branch of the General Assembly by a safe but narrow lead.

No one gave any attention to the vote for the other senatorial candidates, or to that for House aspirants, as it has never for a moment been anticipated that their vote would be materially affected by the recount.

Messrs. Blair and Harman remained in close touch with the situation from the start, and both appeared anxious as the various results were read out. There was no disorder in the committee room, and no demonstration made at any announcements as the count proceeded, for up to the closing of this report there was too much uncertainty for real confidence on either side.

**Slow in Starting.** A great many preliminaries were necessary in order to get down to business, and it was therefore nearly 9 o'clock before the work of recounting really started.

The trunk had been brought to Murphy's from the Virginia Trust Company early in the afternoon under heavy guard, and was placed in the Annex and closely watched until the committee met.

When Chairman Doherty called to order at 8 o'clock committee members, candidates and "watchers" fairly surged about the hall, and when a little later they got down to business the assemblage was converted into a veritable "hotbed" of activity.

Nearly all the candidates were present. Those who ran for the Senate were the first to appear, and Messrs. Harman and Blair, between whom the contest was close, were in the upper branch, took a hand in getting their "watchers" in place. Three of the House candidates failed to name "watchers," and the vacancies were filled by the aspirants for the Senate.

A number of patrolmen and police officers had been chosen to guard the trunk, and Detectives Bailey, Whitshire, Gibson and Tomlinson occupied

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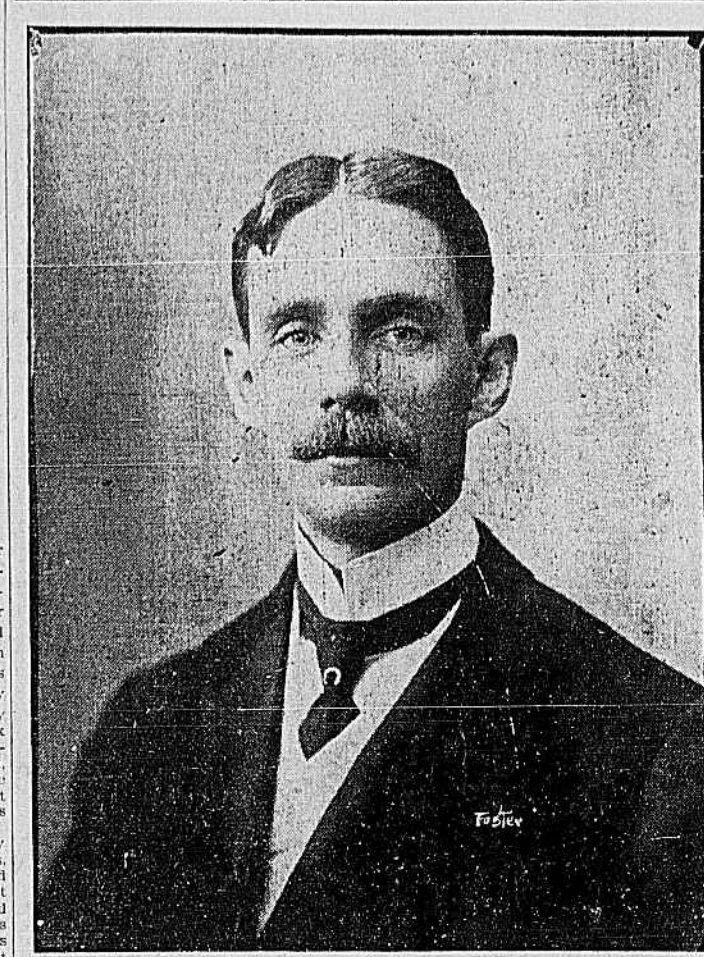
## CIVIL PENSION IS GIVEN OUIDA

Novelist Almost Reduced to Poverty, and Badly Needs Funds.

LONDON, July 11.—The appearance of the name of the English novelist, Ouida (Louise de la Ramée), on the new list of civil pensions for literary merit occasioned some surprise here. Inquiries were at once made concerning the novelist's circumstances, and it was ascertained that the pension of \$750 a year granted by the government is a greatly needed benefit.

Only a couple of years ago Miss de la Ramée lived at Lucca, Italy, in luxury. As a result, however, of her complete depletion of the value of money, her resources dwindled until she was reduced to a state of absolute poverty, being sometimes actually in want of food. Later she has been living in a milkman's squalid cottage at Massarosa, eight miles from Lucca.

## WINS IN LYNCHBURG PRIMARY



HON. DON P. HALSLEY.

Nephew of Senator John W. Dunlap, who defeated Hon. A. F. Thomas for Democratic nomination for the State Senate. It is the belief of many that Senator Thomas' hostility to Senator Daniel is the first cause of his defeat.

## GOVERNMENT AGAIN AID EXPOSITION

Will Waive Collection of First Payment of Loan Made to Jamestown Show.

## MARTIN BEATS THEM OUT

Defeats Plan of Complete Reorganization, Which Embraced Dropping Board of Governors.

NORFOLK, VA., July 11.—Announcement was made that the government would waive collection of the first payment on the loan made the Jamestown Exposition, and it was received here with much gratification, although none of the exposition officials in Norfolk to-night knew the exact terms of the waiver, both Director-General Barr and President Tucker being in Washington for the purpose of conferring with Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou on exposition matters. It is known, however, that Secretary Cortelyou has stated that he desires the affairs of the exposition management straightened out by July 31st. Certainly no payment will be required before that time. The \$100,000 for the immediate needs of the exposition must also be in hand by that time. Of this sum \$50,000 was subscribed at a meeting of bankers and others at a recent meeting.

The action of the administration is taken as a sure indication of the government's continued desire to aid the exposition in every way possible, and of its confidence in it, present and future. The action of the government, it is also anticipated, will serve to strengthen the confidence of the people in the fair. The decision of the government not to require payment of the first installment of the loan also goes far toward clearing up the financial problems of the exposition, and there is now far less occasion for alarm than heretofore.

**Martin Opposed.** Alvah H. Martin, political organizer and leader of Norfolk county, who, two or three months before the opening of the exposition, was added to the board of governors, office of governor of transportation being created for him, is the man who has held up the complete reorganization of the exposition, and closed wheels that would have otherwise run smoothly.

At the meeting of stockholders of the exposition on July 5th it was thought that the report of the committee charged with the duty of devising a plan for the practical reorganization of the exposition would be adopted without a dissenting vote. It remained for Martin to spring a surprise on the unsuspecting assembly. The report of the committee, which was presented by the director-general, with full powers, and that the departments of the exposition be reformed under four heads, thus legislating the board of governors out of existence. When the report had been read, and it had been moved that it be adopted, Martin was on his feet in an instant ready for the delivery of a carefully-prepared speech. He early remarked that the duty of devising a plan for the practical reorganization of the exposition was not his, but that he had been appointed for the purpose of reorganizing the exposition, and that he had been moved that it be adopted, Martin was on his feet in an instant ready for the delivery of a carefully-prepared speech. He early remarked that the duty of devising a plan for the practical reorganization of the exposition was not his, but that he had been appointed for the purpose of reorganizing the exposition, and that he had been moved that it be adopted, Martin was on his feet in an instant ready for the delivery of a carefully-prepared speech.

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## FATALLY INJURED BY WHEAT DRILL

Young Farmer Thrown from Seat and Dragged Mile Over Macadam Road.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 11.—Thomas C. Holms, a well-known young farmer of Sharon township, was fatally injured in the county near his home last night by being dragged a mile by a team of mules. He died this morning of his injuries.

Holms went to a neighbor's several miles away to get a big wheat drill. On his way home with the pair of mules attached to the drill, the animals became frightened and ran away, throwing Holms from the machine and dragging him a mile over a hard macadam road. Before the mules could be stopped he had been fatally crushed under the heavy drill, dying to-day of his injuries. Holms leaves a wife and three children.

## ALDERMEN FAIL ON RICHMOND DAY

No Quorum to Pass the Richmond Day Appropriation.

## WILL CARRY OUT PROGRAM IN FULL

Accommodations Provided by Rail and Water for Over Seventeen Thousand People, and Success of Richmond Day Is Evident.

## Board of Aldermen Record

PRESENT. W. H. Adams, A. W. Bennett, S. H. Cottrell, P. H. Donahoe, T. H. Elliott, Marx Guent, John Mann, R. L. Mansfield, J. A. Monrore, J. S. Satterfield, Louis Washer, J. B. Wood, W. M. Turpin.

ABSENT. R. Burton, W. T. Dabney, W. J. Gilman, B. H. Grundy, C. D. Larus, R. G. Reynolds, H. Whittier.

Messrs. Dabney, Grundy and Reynolds were reported as out of town. Mr. Whittier is sick. The other three sent no excuse.

Half a hundred or more of the best business men in Richmond met last night in the Chamber of Commerce hall and for an hour or more considered ways and means of making Richmond Day a success. The whole body then adjourned to the City Hall to lend their assistance to the Board of Aldermen in passing the appropriation for Richmond Day, only to find the sworn servants of the city so negligent of the interests of Richmond and so careless of her reputation and standing that when it was announced that the Richmond Day plans hung in the balance, there was not even a quorum of the Aldermen present. Not only the sworn servants of the city, but also the members of the Chamber of Commerce, who, without the dignity and responsibility of city office, have given days and nights of their time to working up the plans of Richmond Day, serving without thanks and without credit, the good of the city, and thinking only of its welfare, were outspoken in their disgust at the careless course of the so-called City Fathers, whose negligence threatens not only to spoil the Richmond Day plans, but to leave the city discredited in the eyes of the country.

**Requested a Day.** It is pointed out by a member of the Chamber of Commerce that it was on the request of the City Council that a request of the Board of Aldermen at the Jamestown Exposition as Richmond Day. Mayor McCarthy and President Peters of the Council, in conjunction with a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, have arranged the program. All that was asked of the Aldermen was to pay on the outstaked demand of the tax-payers of Richmond, a small amount, not of their own money, but of the tax-payers' money, for the reading of the good of the city. Twice has the matter been put squarely up to the Board of Aldermen, and twice have they shied off from it, on Tuesday night by moving to adjourn, and on last night by not presenting a sufficient number to insure the passage of the ordinance—an ordinance already passed by a good majority of the Common Council, receiving the enthusiastic indorsement of the Mayor and supported by a large attendance of the Board of Aldermen present at the meeting.

**Will Remember It.** Men who are influential in the affairs of the city, men who influence large sections of the popular vote, and men whose position and standing in the community entitle them to a hearing, did not hesitate to ask for a law that would place the responsibility for the passage of the measure, saying that it would be surely remembered and used whenever any one of these gentlemen ventured himself a supporter of Richmond's best interests, and announced that he was a candidate for any office in the gift of the people.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, called to consider the plans for Richmond Day, last night, the first vice-president, Mr. P. D. Williams, presided. The usual preliminaries of the minutes being dispensed with, and the body getting at once down to business. The reports of subcommittees on the Richmond Day celebration were taken up in order, each showing substantial progress.

**Room for All.** Mr. John M. Miller, Jr., for the ticket committee, reported that the order had been given for 10,000 adult and 5,000 children's tickets of admission to the grounds on a "Round Trip Day." The tickets will be placed on sale at the railroad ticket offices, and may be bought in connection with the round-trip railroad ticket. In this way the committee will prevent the sale of more tickets for passengers than the railroad can comfortably carry off and back. Reports from the press committee and the advertising committee showed that both were working and had a firm grip on the part allotted to them.

An interesting report came from the audience committee. Mr. R. S. Tuck, chairman, which will be received with pleasure in view of what has been printed about limited accommodations, etc. Mr. Tuck reported that the traffic proposition was in a fair way of being settled, and that practically all of Richmond that wanted to go down for the celebration could be assured both of transportation and of a seat on the railway trains.

"The Norfolk and Western will run from eight to ten trains," Mr. Tuck continued, "on Richmond Day and the Chesapeake and Ohio will have an equal or greater number."

"There will be two or three extra